

# Greatest Day In All History Being Celebrated

## The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

**TODAY'S METAL PRICES**  
NEW YORK—Lead unchanged; spot 8.05c; spelter quiet; East St. Louis spot offered at 8.60c.

**WEATHER FORECAST**  
Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:  
Wednesday fair; not much change in temperature.  
Tonight and Tuesday fair.

Forty-eighth Year—No. 264. Price Five Cents. OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1918. LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

# PEACE!

## Germans Sign Most Drastic Document Ever Drawn Up By Any Nation

### WILSON GIVES OUT GLAD NEWS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock this morning announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed. The proclamation follows:  
"My fellow countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly council and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."  
"Woodrow Wilson."  
President Wilson will read the terms of the armistice with Germany before a joint session of congress today.  
So few members had returned today from their election vacation that when word of the president's coming reached the capitol, there was some doubt whether enough could be mustered for a joint session.  
All members were hastily called together here today and arrangements made for a joint session at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Official announcement of the signing of the armistice and the termination of hostilities at 11 a. m. this morning was given to the Paris press at 11:30. Flags speedily began to appear and preparations were begun for a demonstration.  
Marshal Foch was received by Premier Clemenceau at ten o'clock this morning.

PARIS, Nov. 11, 8:17 a. m.—Announcement is made that the German delegates signed the armistice terms at six o'clock, (French time), Monday morning.  
Hostilities will end at 11 o'clock this morning.  
The official announcement from Washington early today said that the armistice terms were signed at five o'clock French time. The London announcement fixed the same hour of signing.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people's government at Berlin, says a dispatch from the German capital by way of Copenhagen.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1:56 p. m.—Marshal Foch, according to a French wireless dispatch, has informed the German commander-in-chief that hostilities will cease on the front on November 11, 11 a. m. (six o'clock Washington time).  
The Allied troops will not, until further orders, go beyond the line reached at that date and hour.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 10.—Besides the five principal German delegates, the others in the German party are Majors Dusterberg, Erzberger, General H. K. A. Winterfeld, Count Alfred von Oberndorff, General von Gruennell and Naval Captain von Salow; Majors von Brinckmann, Kriebel and von Boettcher and Baron von Lersner.

MADRID, Nov. 11. (Havas).—Manifestations have occurred in the larger cities of Spain on the announcement of the victory of the Allies over Germany. The news has occasioned a recrudescence of sentiments favorable to the Entente.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 10:55 a. m.—News of the signing of the armistice soon became known to those persons in the center of the city as flags were immediately flown to the breeze and the issuance of evening newspapers, for which there was a great rush at eleven o'clock. The first official celebration came when the old air raid signals were fired from all police and fire stations.

Wilson Sure Walloped Wilhelm



WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson drove to the Capitol at 12:45 o'clock through streets thronged with cheering people.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's first public appearance today was in response to calls from war trade board employees, who, headed by Chairman Vance McCormick and a band paraded to the White House at noon. The president bowed and waved his hand from the portico.

The fuel administration employees followed the war trade board workers and with crowds assembling from everywhere joined in the demonstration before the White House.

**Conference Will Surpass All History**  
The coming peace conference will surpass any in history, not only because of the tremendous importance of the issues with which it must deal, but also literally in size. Indications are that the United States government will be represented by at least half a dozen principals, with a numerous body of secretaries, counselors, translators, and clerks, and it is assumed that even the smallest of the nations which will participate will seek to make a show in point of number of delegates.

This fact may involve the transaction of most of the business of the conference by selected committees which will represent in their composition every element and whose reports will come before the full conference for ratification.

**Place of Meeting**  
As to the place of meeting there is yet much doubt, with many claimants for that honor. While it has been urged that the conference gather in some historic spot in France, objection may lie against that proposition based generally on the accepted view that such meetings should be held at a point where they can be quite free from the charge of any local influence; in other words it should be on neutral territory and even some of that territory is regarded as unsuitable because of the pronounced sympathy of the population with one side or the other.

**Switzerland A Strong Favorite**  
Little Switzerland is believed to be a strong favorite and there has been some mention of the beautiful town of Lucerne as an ideal meeting place.

### ARMISTICE TERMS BEFORE CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in eleven specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war.  
The terms also provide for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.  
The naval terms provide for the surrender of 160 submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.  
All Allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free to trade at once on the seas with the Allied countries.

**WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 11, 2 p. m., (by The Associated Press).—**Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot to the Germans at exactly eleven o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Assembled in the hall of the house where nineteen months ago senators and representatives heard the president ask for the declaration of war, they today heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

The president spoke as follows:  
Gentlemen of the congress: In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

The German authorities who have at the invitation of the supreme war council, been in communication with Marshal Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. Those terms are as follows:

1.—Military clauses on western front:  
1.—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

2.—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, be ordered to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice.

3.—Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

4.—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, thirty thousand five hundred field), thirty thousand machine guns, two thousand minnowers, two thousand airplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly D 37's and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the Allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

5.—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Koblenz, Cologne together with bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it for forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gersheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhinlands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all nineteen days after the signature of the armistice.

6.—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants; no destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the period fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Rail establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones shall in no manner be impaired.

7.—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signal and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole state of armistice proceedings. All barges taken by Germany shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

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